

REPORT

OF

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 26th January 1889.

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URIA PAPERS.

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ASSAM PAPERS.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Kasipore Nibasi"	Kasipore, Burrisal ...	.....
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
2	"Ahammadi"	Tangail, Mymensingh.	.....
3	"Ave Maria"	Calcutta	.....
4	"Chandra Vilash"	Berhampore	.....
5	"Divakar"	Calcutta	.....
6	"Gaura Duta"	Maldah	.....
7	"Grambasi"	Uluberia	.....
8	"Purva Bangabasi"	Noakhally	.....
9	"Purva Darpan"	Chittagong	700	
10	"Uttara Banga Hitaishi"	Mahiganj, Rungpore...	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
11	"Arya Darpan"	Calcutta	102	18th January 1889.
12	"Bangabasi"	Ditto	20,000	19th ditto.
13	"Burdwan Sanjivani"	Burdwan	302	
14	"Charuvarta"	Sherepore, Mymensingh	600	14th ditto.
15	"Chattal Gazette"	Chittagong	.....
16	"Dacca Prakash"	Dacca	450	
17	"Dhumaketu"	Chandernagore	.....
18	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly	825	18th ditto.
19	"Garib"	Dacca	.....
20	"Hindu Ranjika"	Beauleah, Rajshahye...	200	16th ditto.
21	"Jagatbasi"	Calcutta	.....
22	"Murshidabad Patrika"	Berhampore	508	
23	"Murshidabad Pratinidhi"	Ditto	.....	18th ditto.
24	"Navavibhakar Sadharani"	Calcutta	1,000	21st ditto.
25	"Prajá Bandhu"	Chandernagore	995	18th ditto.
26	"Pratikar"	Berhampore	600	
27	"Rungpore Dik Prakash"	Kakiniá, Rungpore	205	
28	"Sahachar"	Calcutta	500	16th ditto.
29	"Samaya"	Ditto	2,350	18th ditto.
30	"Sanjivani"	Ditto	4,000	19th ditto.
31	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong	800	17th ditto.
32	"Santi"	Calcutta	.....	23rd ditto.
33	"Saráswat Patra"	Dacca	400	
34	"Som Prakash"	Calcutta	1,000	21st ditto.
35	"Srimanta Saudagar"	Ditto	.....	7th ditto.
36	"Sulabha Samachar and Kusadaha"	Ditto	3,000	18th ditto.
37	"Surabhi and Patáka"	Ditto	700	17th ditto.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
<i>Daily.</i>				
38	"Dainik and Samachar Chandrika" ...	Calcutta ...	7,000	18th, 20th, 21st & 23rd Jan. 1889.
39	"Samvad Prabhakar" ...	Ditto ...	200	18th, 19th, & 22nd to 24th ditto.
40	"Samvad Purnachandrodaya" ...	Ditto ...	300	18th, 19th & 21st to 24th ditto.
41	"Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká" ...	Ditto ...	500	
ENGLISH AND BENGALI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
42	"Dacca Gazette" ...	Dacca ...	.....	21st ditto.
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
43	"Darjeeling Mission ke Másik Samachar Patrika."	Darjeeling ...	.....
44	"Kshatriya Pratika" ...	Patna ...	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
45	"Aryavarta" ...	Calcutta ...	.....
46	"Behar Bandhu" ...	Bankipore ...	.....
47	"Bharat Mitra" ...	Calcutta ...	1,500	
48	"Sár Sudhánidhi" ...	Ditto ...	500	
49	"Uchit Baktá" ...	Ditto ...	4,500	
50	"Hindi Samachar" ...	Bhagulpore ...	1,000	
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
51	"Jám-Jahán-numá" ...	Calcutta ...	250	
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
52	"Aftal Alum Arrah" ...	Arrah ...	.....
53	"Akhbar Tusdiq-i-Hind" ...	Calcutta ...	.....
54	"Anis" ...	Patna ...	.....
55	"Gauhur" ...	Calcutta ...	196	
56	"Sharaf-ul-Akbar" ...	Behar ...	150	
57	"Al Punch" ...	Bankipore ...	.....
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
58	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat" ...	Calcutta ...	340	
<i>Daily.</i>				
59	"Urdu Guide" ...	Calcutta ...	212	
URIYA.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
60	"Taraka and Subhavartá." ...	Cuttack ...	.....
61	"Pradip" ...	Ditto ...	.....
62	"Samyabadi" ...	Ditto ...	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
63	"Utkal Dípiká" ...	Cuttack ...	200	
64	"Balasore Samvad Váhika" ...	Balasore ...	205	
65	"Uriya and Navasamvad" ...	Ditto ...	.....
PAPERS PUBLISHED IN ASSAM.				
BENGALI.				
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
66	"Silchar" ...	Silchar ...	.....	14th January 1889.
<i>Weekly.</i>				
67	"Paridarshak" ...	Silchar ...	450	

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE Samaya, of the 18th January, says that the very presence of the Chinese Amban on the Sikkim frontier means that the Government at Pekin is not unwilling to cultivate friendly relations with the English. It is therefore clear that it is the Government of Tibet which is alone responsible for the present unsatisfactory state of things on the Sikkim border. By refusing to come to terms with the English, the Government of Tibet has offered a slight both to the English and to the Chinese Government.

SAMAYA,
Jan. 18th, 1889.

2. The Sulabh Samáchar and Kushdaha, of the 18th January, requests Government to settle the Sikkim difficulty without further bloodshed. The Rajah of Sikkim is nearly related to the royal house of Tibet, and the Lama of Tibet is anxious to keep the Rajah under his protectorate. It is rumoured that the British Government does not desire Tibetan ascendancy in Sikkim, and will therefore depose the present Rajah. The British Government will not of course forego its own interest, but it ought not to obtain its object by bloodshed.

SULABH SAMACHAR &
KUSHDAHA,
Jan. 18th, 1889.

3. The same paper says that the Government has decided to attack the Lushais both from the Chittagong side and from the Burma side, so as to make flight or retreat impossible for them. Will Government then extirpate this barbarous people? Is there no other means of subjugating them? Instead of killing them, it would be better to threaten them into submission.

SULABH SAMACHAR &
KUSHDAHA.

4. The Sanjivani, of the 19th January, quotes the following from Lord Dufferin's speech at the Byculla Club, Bombay:—"But after all I think it may be fairly said that I have handed over India to my successor without a cloud or speck on the horizon, for you may consider Tibetan difficulties as settled, as the Chinese Amban has arrived at Rinchangong this very day. With her princes and people content, and her finances in a state of what I would call equilibrium, and with no internal questions on hand that cannot readily be solved by that patience, firmness and sympathetic sagacity which no one possesses in a greater measure than the present Viceroy,"—and observes that events following close upon His Lordship's departure have formed a curiously mocking commentary upon his smooth and complacent estimate of the political situation in India at the moment of his retirement. For Lord Dufferin had hardly left the shores of India when a force was found marching against the hill tribes of Chittagong, and a fresh war was found to be going on against the Shans and the Chinese residing in Burma. As to Lord Dufferin's calculations in regard to Sikkim and the Chinese Amban, everybody now knows how futile they have been. Surely Lord Dufferin was a far-sighted statesman!

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 19th, 1889.

5. The Bangabasi, of the 19th January, says that the object of the war against Tibet was the establishment of commercial intercourse with that country. General Graham has succeeded in driving the Tibetans off the Sikkim boundary, but has failed to induce the Tibetans to permit British traders to trade within their country. Will Government now concoct a new plea for waging another war against Tibet? It is reported that Government will not withdraw its troops from Gnatong. What does this mean? If Gnatong is made a British cantonment, it is feared there will be no want of pleas for waging a fresh war against Tibet.

BANGABASI,
Jan. 19th, 1889.

6. The Dainik and Samáchar Chandriká, of the 21st January, says that Tibet is at present in no danger of an English invasion. The English at last see

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Jan. 21st, 1889.

the difficulty of the task. The knowledge has at last dawned upon them that China will never consent to an English occupation of Tibet. But Sikkim seems doomed. General Graham is quartering English soldiers all over Sikkim, and that means an English occupation of Sikkim. If the Raja of Sikkim is at all allowed to remain on the throne, he will be a mere puppet in the hands of the English. Thus the apprehension entertained by this paper in regard to Sikkim from the very commencement of the Sikkim difficulty threatens to be realised.

DAIWIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Jan. 21st, 1889.

7. The same paper says that the English have hitherto failed to explain satisfactorily why the Kukis, Nagas and other hill tribes on the Chittagong frontier get excited now and then and raid upon English territory. It is said that these hill tribes commit wilful oppression on English subjects. But this cannot be believed even if Yudhisthir swears to it. There is mystery in the matter.

The Lushai Expedition.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

MURSHIDABAD
PRATINIDHI,
Jan. 18th, 1889.

8. The *Murshidabad Pratinidhi*, of the 18th January, refers to frequent cases of theft at Berhampore, and attributes the fact to the remissness on the part of the constables of the local police in doing their duty. These constables do not go on their rounds at night. Who is responsible for this state of things?

Thefts at Berhampore.

SAMAYA,
Jan. 18th, 1889.

9. The *Samaya*, of the 18th January, referring to the charges preferred against Mr. Clarke, District Superintendent of Police, Dacca, says that it is at a loss to understand why Mr. Clarke has not yet been punished. He has been too long in Dacca, and be his character what it may, he ought to be transferred from that place.

Mr. Clarke, District Superintendent of Police, Dacca.

BANGABASI,
Jan. 19th, 1889.

10. A correspondent of the *Bangabasi*, of the 19th January, reports two cases of dacoity at Sibaniapore, a village in the Jahanabad sub-division of the Hughli district. The Sub-Inspectors of three thanas are making inquiries, but have not yet succeeded in tracing the dacoits. They are only oppressing innocent men. Some of the people in whose houses the dacoities were committed say that the dacoits were 12 or 14 in number, and some of them wore *Nagara* (country) shoes and spoke Hindustani. There is gang of Gundas at the place, who undertake to conduct affrays for money. They are a terror to the locality, and neither the police nor the local public dare to offend or displease them. The thana people also know them. The District Superintendent of Police, Hughli, is requested to look to the matter personally.

Dacoities at Sibaniapore in Hughli.

BANGABASI.

11. Another correspondent of the same paper complains of the increase of thefts at Chandravag, Lunta, Batul and other villages within the jurisdiction of the Bagnan thana of the Howrah district. The thieves carry off everything they find in the fields as well as in people's houses. This increase of crime is due to scarcity as well as to lax supervision on the part of the local police. The chowkidars seldom go out on their usual rounds at night.

Thefts in the Bagnan thana, Howrah District.

BANGABASI.

12. A correspondent of the same paper reports the following cases of theft and dacoity in the Mathurapore thana of the Diamond Harbour sub-division in the 24-Pergunnahs district—

Thefts and dacoities in the Mathurapore thana of the 24-Pergunnahs district.

1. A theft was committed on the 8th January at the Mathurapore thana itself, but the thana people have recorded a loss in their diary.

2. Two weeks ago a dacoity was committed at Pakurtala, a village near Mathurapore. The dacoits carried off a large amount of property, but the police have not yet succeeded in detecting them.

3. On the 2nd January, a theft was committed at the house of Nabin Chand Mistri, of village Janardanpore, situated at a distance of half a mile from the Mathurapore thana, and Nabin Chand was robbed of every thing he had.

Thefts are being committed almost every night. This increase of theft is due to scarcity of food. The people are in great distress.

(b)—*Working of the Courts.*

13. A correspondent of the *Cháruvartá*, of the 14th January, says that the Sub-divisional Officer of Kissoregunge in Mymensingh lately had a witness, in the case of Tulsi Charn Pal *versus* Miadhar, pulled by the ear by his orderly for failing to indentify the defendant. The Deputy Magistrate should be more discreet in future.

CHARUVARTA,
Jan. 14th, 1889

14. The *Sanjivani*, of the 19th January, says that the amla of all the Indian law courts are corrupt and take bribes with the connivance of the presiding officers of those courts. The evil has now become chronic, and requires to be suppressed with a firm hand. The writer is glad to learn that the District Judge of Arrah is trying to suppress bribery in his court, and he hopes that other Judges will follow his example. The Government and the High Court should direct the attention of the District Officers to this matter.

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 19th, 1889.

15. A correspondent of the same paper complains that the newly appointed Magistrate of Furreedpore has not attended court for more than four or five days, since his arrival in the station. On this account some prisoners who intended to prefer appeals against the sentences passed upon them were unable to do so, and had therefore to undergo whole terms of their imprisonment. The Magistrate should be transferred to some other district.

SANJIVANI.

The Magistrate is trying to keep Babu Krishna Chandra Dutt, the Deputy Magistrate, at Furreedpore. But Babu Krishna Chandra has been at Furreedpore for 11 years, and one of his daughters has been married in the family of the zemindars of Madhubpore in that district. Under these circumstances, Government should enforce its rule relating to the transfer of officers in the case of Babu Krishna Chandra.

16. Another correspondent of the same paper says that Babu Bepin Chandra Roy, the Munsif of Ranaghat, attends court punctually at half-past nine or ten o'clock in the morning, and after signing papers and receiving applications takes up cases. He does not receive applications while deciding cases, and thus a large number of people are put to serious inconvenience. The Munsif acts strictly according to the law in beginning work so early, but he should bear in mind that a slight relaxation of the law is necessary in the mofussil courts for the convenience of the public. The Munsif is not very courteous to respectable people coming to his court, and has therefore failed to make himself popular.

SANJIVANI.

17. The *Bangabási*, of the 19th January, says that Babu Jadu Nath Mitra, Mohurir of the Haripal Munsifi, in Hooghly, was compelled by the District Judge to apply for pension, but was allowed to continue in his post till his application for sanction was granted. In the meantime he was dismissed by the Munsif, because he was found to have

BANGABASI,
Jan. 19th, 1889.

The Deputy Magistrate of Kissoregunge in Mymensingh.

Bribery in the Law Courts.

The Magistrate of Furreedpore.

Babu Bepin Chandra Roy, Munsif of Ranaghat.

Babu Jadu Nath Mitra, Mohurir of the Haripal Munsifi.

been taking court papers home, and the District Judge refused to recommend him for pension. Jadu Nath appealed against this to the Lieutenant-Governor, who has refused to interfere.

Jadu Nath's offence is very slight. Many bakims and amla take court papers home in order to work there, and everybody knows this. Why then should Jadu Nath be punished for doing this? He is an old man, and has served Government for 30 years. The writer will be happy if the Bengal Government reconsiders its order in this case.

DACCA GAZETTE,
Jan. 21st, 1889.

18. The *Dacca Gazette*, of the 21st January, is opposed to the proposal to establish a Munsifi at Srinagar, in

A Munsifi at Srinagar in Bikramapore in the district of Dacca.

Bikramapore, on the ground that a Munsifi at that place will only increase litigation by

bringing people nearer a court than they now are. It is better therefore that the people should undergo the trouble of travelling a long distance in order to come to the Munsifi at Munsiganj, than that they should have a Munsif's court at their door to feed their unnatural craving for litigation.

(d)—Education.

PRAJA BANDHU,
Jan. 18th, 1889.

19. The *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 18th January, disapproves of the proposal of Government to abolish the workshop

The Sibpore Engineering College Workshop.

in connection with the Sibpore Engineering College. The abolition will have the effect

of taking away from a large number of the people of Bengal the only means of making an independent living.

SAMAYA,
Jan. 18th, 1889.

20. The *Samaya*, of the 18th January, praises Government for offering a reward of Rs. 1,000 to the writer of

A book on sanitation and domestic economy.

the best treatise on sanitation and domestic economy, for use in the English and vernacular

schools of India.

SOM PRAKASH,
Jan. 21st, 1889.

21. The *Som Prakash*, of the 21st January, strongly condemns the recommendations of the Sibpore Engineering

The Sibpore Engineering College.

College Committee regarding the abolition of

the workshop connected with that College and the reduction of the period of instruction in theoretical engineering from four to three years, and observes that, instead of giving effect to such recommendations, Government should abolish the College altogether. If Government is really unwilling to help the cause of general and technical education in this country, why does it deceive the people by making a display of anxiety to promote it?

SOM PRAKASH.

22. The same paper does not know whether or not Sir Alfred Croft

Sir Alfred Croft and Baboo Pratap Chandra Majumdar.

has given permission to Baboo Pratap Chandra Majumdar to lecture on moral and religious subjects in the schools and colleges.

If he has, he has done an act which has not the writer's approval.

SOM PRAKASH.

23. The same paper complains that many who received tickets of admission on the occasion of the last convocation could not enter into the hall because

The last Convocation of the Calcutta University.

the door of the hall was kept closed from inside.

In other years, no one was allowed to enter the hall before the commencement of the ceremony. But this year some people were admitted into the hall at or even before 2 P.M. Again, gentlemen accompanied by ladies were allowed to enter by the southern gate, but gentlemen not so accompanied had to wait outside the gate. If there was not sufficient accommodation for all those who were invited, why were so many invitation cards issued? Such mismanagement was never witnessed before. And the question is, was it intentional or accidental?

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
Jan. 21st, 1889.

24. The *Navavibhakar Sadharami*, of the 21st January, says that the object of Government in instituting the lower primary and centre examinations was to promote mass education. But this object is not being attained in most places and particularly in Burdwan, and in a peculiar measure within the Culna sub-division of the Burdwan district. The following are the causes:—

Primary education in the Burdwan Division.

- (1) The inefficiency of the gurus, who are generally men who have failed in every other profession and who receive inadequate salaries.
- (2) The non-attendance during the agricultural months, about six in number, of the sons of cultivators, who form the majority of the students reading in the pathshalas.
- (3) Want of proper inspection of pathshalas by the chief gurus, who are busy with their own pathshalas and with their domestic affairs.

Before allowing a stipend to a guru, the District Board should satisfy itself that he is a competent man. It should also insist upon chief gurus performing the work of inspection in a proper manner.

The result of the rewards examination, recently held in some places within the Burdwan Division, has not been satisfactory.

25. The same paper says that there are no girls' schools within the Dhanekhali thana in the Hooghly district, and girls in that part of the district read with boys in schools or pathshalas. Girls who prosecute their studies under such disadvantageous conditions deserve special encouragement. And for the want of such encouragement the number of girls presenting themselves for the pathsala examination is decreasing. There were five such girls in 1293 and only two this year. There are no pathshalas in many villages within the Dhanekhali thana, such as Dulf, Hero, Pachra, Biramdanga, Sanapara, Avirampore, Sature, Fatepore, Totor, Masuria, Sarsore, Bhabanipore, Akarpore, Manipore, Melki, Bakkesvar, Kantagore, Henregor, Daipara, Jhum, Peeratali and Bhenta. Under these circumstances the Hooghly Local Board should spend more money on popular education. In order that education may spread in the country, it is necessary to increase the number of pathshalas. But it should be seen that the education imparted in the pathshalas is of a character which engenders shrewd business instincts in its recipients, instead of producing in their minds a disinclination to follow their ancestral occupations. But it will not be possible for a Local Board, without the help of Union Committees, to ascertain the real educational wants of the numerous villages under its jurisdiction.

26. The same paper says that there was great mismanagement at the recent Convocation. More persons were invited than there was accommodation for, and many who had received invitation cards had therefore to come away for want of seats.

The Convocation.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

27. A correspondent of the *Sanjivani*, of the 19th January, says that the Examiner of Municipal Accounts has expressed dissatisfaction on examining the accounts of the Ranaghat Municipality. Last year also he recorded his dissatisfaction with the manner in which the accounts had been kept, and in July 1887 the Municipal Commissioners fined some of their officers for

The Ranaghat Municipality.

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 19th, 1889.

neglecting to do their duty. A small portion of the fines has been realised, and some of the officers fined have been permitted by the Chairman to resign, so the greater portion of the fines imposed remains unrealized, and one of the officers fined has not yet paid a pice of his fine. It is a pity the Chairman has not realised the fines within so long a time as one year. If he had done so the Examiner would probably have found the accounts better kept. The Municipality will not work well until two of its old and wicked servants are dismissed.

(g)—*Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation.*

SRIMANTA SADAGAR,
Jan. 7th, 1889.

28. The *Srímanta Sadágar*, of the 7th January, says that tramcar accidents are on the increase, and seem to be due in many cases to the fact of fresh comers

Tram-car accidents in Calcutta.

from the villages not knowing how to alight from a carriage in motion. There should therefore be inside each tramcar a placard in large characters, warning passengers not to jump straight out, but to alight obliquely in the direction in which the car is moving.

CHÁRUVÁRTÁ,
Jan. 14th, 1889.

29. The *Cháruvártá*, of the 14th January, says that the forest road from Tangail to Mymensingh through Phulbari, Dhalabari, and Sibgunge has become dangerous for travellers on account of its

A dangerous road in Mymensingh.

being infested with tigers even in broad daylight. A large number of men and cattle have been devoured by tigers. The Mymensingh District Board is requested to construct a road from Tangail to Kauraid.

BANGABÁSI,
Jan. 19th, 1889.

30. A correspondent of the *Bangabási*, of the 19th January, says that a large number of pilgrims for Tarakeswar, mostly females, have to wait at the Seoraphuli railway station, where, however, there is no waiting-room for females. It is hoped that the Traffic

A waiting-room for female passengers at the Seoraphuli railway station.

Manager or the Agent of the East Indian Railway line will supply the want.

DACCA GAZETTE,
Jan. 21st, 1889.

31. The *Dacca Gazette*, of the 21st January, says that, though Bikramapur, in the district of Dacca, is the most important place in East Bengal, it is worst off as regards its roads. There is not one pukka

Roads in Bikramapur in the district of Dacca.

road in it, and most of the cutcha roads are in a state of disrepair. This, for instance, is the case with the road from Tangibari to Munsiganj, one of the two principal roads in Bikramapur. It is desirable that, before any new roads are constructed, those already in existence should be thoroughly repaired and an amount sufficient for their repair should be included in the next year's budget grant for roads.

(h)—*General.*

CHÁRUVÁRTÁ,
Jan. 14th, 1889.

32. The *Cháruvártá*, of the 14th January, says that though the work of administration is being carried on with considerable vigour under the British rule,

The cause of Government's unpopularity.

and evidences of material power meet the eye everywhere in the shape of powder and shot, and though Government is raising a large revenue, still the people of India are far from being happy. There are not wanting means which conduce to material prosperity. There is no lack of Colleges, Schools and Pathsalas, of Railways, Post Offices and Law Courts. And there is the police stationed everywhere to preserve the peace. The people, nevertheless, are not happy. Not only are the rulers indifferent in the matter of promoting popular prosperity: they do not even hesitate to throw obstacles in the way of such prosperity. The fact seems to be that the English Government in India is wanting in that which is the true secret

of a Government's popularity. It is unwilling to sacrifice or even to set a limit to its own interests, where such a course is rendered necessary in the interests of the people of India. It will tax the people, but will not give up its Simla exodus. It will deprive the Indian poor of their pinch of salt, and will go on sending large sums of money to England in the name of the "Home Charges." Famine commits cruel havoc among the people, and the Famine Fund is spent in unrighteous wars and territorial annexations. The people can never be happy whose rulers are so busy promoting their own interests.

33. In reviewing the Resolution on the working of the Income-tax Act in Bengal in the year 1887-88, the

The Income-tax.

same paper observes that men with annual

incomes not exceeding Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 have been assessed and have been compelled to pay the tax. And the only way of relieving such people is to make Rs. 1,000 the minimum assessable income—a minimum which will protect such incomes without, however, practically exempting incomes of Rs. 500 or Rs. 600 a year.

34. The *Sahachar*, of the 16th January, says that considering the large number of deaths which occur in this country every year from snake-bite, Govern-

Rewards for killing snakes.

ment ought to increase the scale of rewards for killing snakes.

35. The same paper refers to a correspondence in the *Indian Daily*

Monopoly of appointments in the Government offices.

News newspaper, on the subject of the monopoly which is alleged to be enjoyed by

Mr. Sheridan and his friends and relations in the Railway Mail Department, and remarks as follows :—

A perusal of the list of the posts filled by the Sheridans is enough to make the gentlest of men furious and indignant. There are hosts of auditors in the employ of Government who are supposed to look after Government accounts. These men have been known to object to the expenditure of even one rupee on account of conveyance by the Honorary Chairman of a Municipality; but they have apparently nothing to say to the practice of the Sheridans of drawing house allowances without spending a single pice for that purpose. The reason why they overlook all this, is that many of them are themselves guilty of the same practice, namely, unjustly taking public money.

But it is not to be supposed that it is only the Sheridans that enjoy a monopoly of Government offices. A great number of the posts in the gift of the Calcutta High Court is practically the monopoly of three families, two Hindu and one Eurasian. The writer knows many facts in connection with such monopoly and jobbery in the Government offices, which his fear of the law of libel prevents him from publishing. These facts are known to many, but are nevertheless very difficult to prove in a court of justice.

With the increase of the power of the press, the honesty and moral courage of the people is increasing, and the secrets of Government offices are gradually coming to light. An attempt was recently made by Government to overhaul its offices, but nothing came of it. Government ought to appoint a Commission, consisting of natives and European officials or non-officials, and of some European merchants, to enquire into the subject of making appointments to Government offices. It should be the duty of this Commission to deal effectually with the subject of monopoly in those offices.

Circulars putting a stop to these monopolies were once issued by the Governments of Madras and the North-Western Provinces, but were, after a certain number of years, allowed to become a dead-letter.

Corruption and monopoly in the Postal and other Departments of Government, and the regular sale of appointments made till a very recent

CHARUVARTA,
Jan. 14th, 1889.

SAHACHAR,
Jan. 16th, 1889.

SAHACHAR.

date in the Registration Department, are next alluded to, and Government is asked to give the appointments in its gift to the most eligible candidates, irrespective of all considerations of caste, creed and colour.

SANAGHAN,
Jan. 16th, 1889.

36. The same paper refers to Mr. Caine's Town Hall speech, and makes the following remarks on the subject of the working of outstills in this

Mr. Caine on the outstill system.

country :—

The number of drunkards has increased since the establishment of outstills in this country. The peasantry, who never touched liquor before, have now taken to drinking it. In some places, the vice has appeared even among women and children. In reply to the complaints which are so often made on this score by the public and the missionaries, Government is in the habit of saying that though the revenue from outstills has increased, yet the consumption of liquor has diminished. And Government says this on the strength of reports submitted to it by the Collectors. The reports of the Collectors are based on entries found in the outstill books regarding the quantity of liquor manufactured and sold there. And it is there that the source of error lies. Outstills are now settled by means of public auction. And as heavy licenses have to be paid for them, the licensee would be under the necessity of winding up his business if he were to conform strictly to the rule regulating the quantity of liquor to be manufactured and sold by him. The licensee, therefore, manufactures three kinds of liquor, and as much of each kind as he pleases. It is only the first of these three kinds that the outstill keeper has permission to manufacture. And as he is not permitted to sell more than 6 gallons of this liquor, the entries in his books never show more than that quantity. But of the sale of the other two kinds of liquor, no account is kept, although it is these two kinds that are chiefly used by low class people, and although it is by this unauthorised sale of liquor that the outstill keeper makes most money. A bottle of liquor of the first kind sells for 10 to 12 annas, a bottle of the second kind costs five annas, and a bottle of the third kind can be had for two annas or six pice. The Government's statement that the consumption of liquor has decreased is thus without any foundation.

Liquor has always been in use in this country and will remain in use in future. It will, nevertheless, be admitted that its use has increased under the English rule. It is the nature of a subject-people to imitate their rulers. When English education was first introduced into this country, drinking became fashionable among the educated classes. By and bye, as the evil effects of drinking became manifest, educated men began to abstain from the use of wine, and now at this present moment the number of drinkers among the educated is very small indeed. So the educated are taking care of themselves. But since the establishment of outstills, drinking has become very general amongst the lower classes of the people, who drink for the sake of drinking. And as they will not be able to take care of themselves, it is the duty of Government to take care of them and to abolish the outstill system altogether, to establish liquor shops in suitable places in consultation with Magistrates and Municipalities, to abandon the present practice of settling liquor shops by means of public auction, to revert to the old practice of settling such shops by a reference to the quantity of liquor consumed in the localities chosen for them, and to make the price of liquor uniform in all places. These measures are calculated to put a stop to the illicit manufacture of liquor and to discourage drinking amongst the lower classes of the people, without, at the same time, materially affecting the revenue of Government.

Whilst admitting the desirability of introducing reforms in the present *abkari* system, this paper cannot go the length to which Mr. Caine would go.

SAHACHAR,
Jan. 16th, 1889.

37. The same paper refers to the charges of corruption which have been recently brought against some high European officials, such as Messrs. Crawford, Cordery, Colonel Bulkley, &c., and observes as follows:—

Corruption in the Government service.

It is generally believed that the only men in the service of Government who take bribes are the poorly paid court amlab and police officers. But there is now no gainsaying that the taint of corruption has spread higher up, and has affected even the ranks of the Civil Service. It is high time, therefore, to overhaul that service thoroughly. Europeans on small pay are generally apt to be less honest than natives on similar pay. It is not at all desirable therefore to appoint Europeans to posts carrying smaller salaries than Rs. 1,000 per month.

The causes which tend to make Europeans on small pay dishonest are chiefly two:—The first is the adoption by them of a high style of living—of a style, that is, which is out of all proportion to their means and position in society. The second is the expenditure by them of large sums of money for the purpose of satisfying the desire of their wives to enjoy the climate of the hill stations and to live a fashionable life.

38. The same paper refers to the statement made by General Edwardes, at the recent distribution of prizes to the students of the Rajkumar College, that Government will shortly make some arrangement for officering the native army and the armies of the Native Chiefs with sons of the native gentry, and remarks as follows:—No country has conferred on any other country such benefits as England is conferring on India. Did India enjoy under any Hindu or Mahomedan ruler so much liberty as it is enjoying under its English rulers?

As regards the proposal to make the sons of the native gentry officers in the Indian army, all that need be said in its favour is that, if there had been among the officers of the British Army in 1857 some scions of ancient and respectable Indian families, the Sepoy Mutiny would have been impossible. A military school like that at Addiscombe should be established in this country.

39. The same paper says that Government should take advantage of the proposal of the Manchester merchants that England should levy an import duty on all imported goods which are similar to those manufactured in England, to revive the import duty on European piece-goods. And the present English Cabinet seems strong enough to be able to brave the merchants of Manchester.

Import duties on English piece-goods.

40. The *Surabhi*, and *Patáká* of the 17th January, is extremely glad to learn that Government has exempted the Chittagong Hill Tracts from the operation of the Coolie Act from the 1st May 1889, and hopes that it will exempt, without delay, from its operation all other places where the Act in question is in force.

Exemption of the Chittagong Hill Tracts from the operation of the Coolie Act.

41. The *Education Gazette*, of the 18th January, says that in appointing Deputy Magistrates Government ought to look to four things—(1) education; (2) family; (3) claims to promotion of subordinate officers; (4) claims on the favour of Government of the sons of those who, either as officials or as private individuals, have rendered distinguished services to the country. So, in selecting Deputy Magistrates, Government cannot look exclusively to the results of competitive examinations. Again, some of those who passed the competitive examination last year have not yet been provided

Appointment of Deputy Magistrates by competitive examination.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Jan. 17th, 1889.EDUCATION GAZETTE,
Jan. 18th, 1889.

with appointments. Then there are some gentlemen who have received their education in England and have otherwise given proofs of scholarship, who will have to be similarly provided for. And so long as provision is not made for all these men, another competitive examination for the Subordinate Executive Service will be a mere farce. It is probable that considerations like these have induced Government not to hold any competitive examination this year for the Subordinate Executive Service.

PRAJA BANDHU,
Jan 18th, 1889.

42. The *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 18th January, says that in the days of the East India Company, the conduct of the officers of Government in this country was always influenced by a wholesome dread of

A Parliamentary enquiry into the Indian Administration.

enquiry such as it was then customary to hold on the occasion of every renewal of the Company's Charter. Such enquiries were held in 1773, 1793, 1813, 1833 and 1853. There was consequently in the days of the Company some check upon the commission of oppression on the Indian people. But since India has become the *khas* property of the Queen of England, all this has been changed and there is practically none to whom the people can appeal in case of oppression. For some years, Lord Randolph Churchill has been attempting to get a Commission appointed to enquire into the Indian Administration. And it is now rumoured that Mr. Bradlaugh will ask for a similar Commission. If Parliament grants Mr. Bradlaugh's proposal, the real condition of India will be made known, and a true reform of the Indian Administration will begin. It will, however, be for the people of India to see that no enemy of theirs finds a seat on that Commission.

BANGABASI,
Jan. 19th, 1889.

43. The *Bangabási*, of the 19th January, says that the Europeans as a rule take more care of the exterior than of the interior. Their bodies are unclean and foul-smelling: but that is nothing to them so

Sanitary improvement with borrowed money.

long as they have perfumes to suppress the stench. The toothless among them use artificial teeth, the bald-headed among them, male or female, hide their ugliness under curls and masses of borrowed hair; the aged and the wrecked among them affect the gait and the gaiety of youth in stilts and bundles of rags and hollow laughter. So it is with them all round: they would have the exterior trim and tricky, be the interior however horrid and sickening it may. And it is they, of all men on earth, who taunt the natives of India with being unclean and untidy and oily and greasy and what not! Surely the Hindu cannot help exploding into an interminable fit of laughter when he finds the Englishman teaching him the principles of sanitation and the sanctity of cleanliness. The Hindu who makes three ablutions in the day, who washes his hands and feet times without number and keeps himself as scrupulously clean as his Sastras require, may be unclean in the eyes of the Englishman, but he is, properly speaking, the purest and cleanliest man on the face of the earth. Even the lowest Hindu is cleaner than the *Mlechchha*. The habitations of low-class Englishmen in England cannot compare in point of cleanliness with the habitations of low-class Hindus. Indeed in this respect the former are Hell and the latter Heaven.

Hindu degeneracy has not yet reached its lowest depth, and the Hindu does not require to be taught the principles of cleanliness by the Englishman. But unfortunately for him the Hindu is now imitating his rulers in all things: and he will no doubt follow with eagerness the directions contained in the recent Sanitary Resolutions of Government. But that will not make him happier or healthier. He has forgotten his own way to health, which lies, as his Sastras say, in rising from bed at the *Brahma-muhurta* (nearly an hour before sunrise), in performing the offices of nature at once, in bathing just as the sun is rising, in gathering flowers and performing his morning worship, and so on. It is a programme of work which conduces to health of body as well as to health of mind. And if the

educated Baboo only reverts to this programme of his ancestors, he will not require much in the way of sanitary flourish to keep him sound in mind and body. But purity of body comes of purity of mind; and the educated Baboo whose mind is impure will derive no benefit whatsoever from the sanitary improvements which are in the contemplation of Government. The Municipalities and the Boards will fail to make the Hindus what they were before. They may be able to improve the appearance of towns and villages, but they will fail to make townsmen and villagers sounder in health and stronger in body. There can be no true health of body without health of mind, and the Hindu is losing true health of mind under European influence. The proposal of Government to grant loans of money to Municipalities and Boards for sanitary purposes is therefore to be strongly deprecated. The measure will only result in increased local taxation and increased hardship to the poor.

44. The *Dainik and Samáchar Chandriká*, of the 20th January, says that the late Rajah Digamber Mitter pointed out many years ago that it was the railway lines that had given rise to epidemic diseases

Railway lines and the health of the country.

throughout the country by stopping or obstructing its drainage, and now the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal has expressed it as his opinion that the high embankments along the Central Bengal Railway line, the Chitpore Branch of the Eastern Bengal Railway line, and the comparatively high drains of the Dum-Dum Municipality, are the causes of the unhealthiness of the Suburbs. Pecuniary considerations prevent the Railway Companies from providing a sufficient number of culverts for the passage of water. But such considerations should not stand in the way longer, and no delay should be made in remedying the evil which is thus done. Government also should not confine its attention to Calcutta and the Suburbs, but direct it to the whole country, considering that the whole country is suffering from this cause. It should also be seen that the rate-payers of Calcutta are not required to pay the expenses which will be required to mend the condition of the Suburbs.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Jan. 20th, 1889.

45. The *Som Prakásh*, of the 21st January, says that by confirming the Hon'ble Syed Amir Hossein in the post of Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, Government has done a very laudable act.

The Hon'ble Syed Amir Hossein as
pucka Presidency Magistrate.

SOM PRAKASH,
Jan. 21st, 1889.

46. The same paper says that the new rules framed by Government reducing the amount of annual deposits in the Savings Bank Department of the

The new Savings Bank rules.

Calcutta Post Office from Rs. 500 to Rs. 200, and the sum total of deposits standing in the name of any one person from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 2,000, will work mischief. A poor man, for instance, does much for himself and family if he can lay by Rs. 500, and purchase therewith a promissory note of that value. He could have done so when the Savings Bank allowed him to make deposits up to Rs. 500 a year; but he will not be able to do so if he is not allowed to deposit more than Rs. 200 in a year.

SOM PRAKASH.

47. The *Navavibhákar Sádharaní*, of the 21st January, says that Panchayet Committees, if established, will not only be able to furnish Government with

Panchayet Committees.

correct information regarding the condition and feelings of the people, but will also serve as a medium of interpretation between the Government and the people. Any information regarding the condition of the country which Government desires to possess is now obtained through the police. But as the police is disliked and distrusted by the people, the information obtained by it is seldom of a trustworthy nature. But Panchayet Committees will, it is clear, be able to furnish Government with correct information regarding

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
Jan. 21st, 1889.

such matters as the existence of scarcity and the popular view of Governmental measures. These Committees will also interpret between the Government and the people by explaining to the latter the meaning and scope of the Bills which Government desires to pass into law, and by convincing them of the benefit which will accrue to them from paying increased attention to sanitation and emigration, subjects to which Government has now seriously turned its attention. In this way Government will be able to carry out its measures without producing the discontent which results from enforcing them against the wishes of the people.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
SADHARANI,
Jan. 21st, 1889.

48. The same paper heartily thanks Sir Steuart Bayley for abolishing outstills in four districts. It is a noble trait in Sir Steuart's character as a ruler that he is always anxious to please his people. The officials as a body do not venture to diminish revenue by interfering with the excise policy of Government. But no sooner has Sir Steuart been convinced of the mischievous character of the excise system, than he has laid the axe at its root.

III.—LEGISLATIVE.

SAMAYA,
Jan. 18th, 1889.

49. The *Samaya*, of the 18th January, objects to the provisions of the Cantonments Bill, now before the Council of the Viceroy, which empower military officers to occupy, on military grounds, any house within Cantonment limits, and hopes that Lord Lansdowne will give particular attention to the Bill before passing it.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

SAMAYA.

50. The same paper is sorry to learn that the Maharajah of Tipperah is entirely guided by the advice of his obsequious Councillors, and that no man of independence can on that account remain in his service.

The Maharajah's Minister, Baboo Mohini Mohan Bardhan, has resigned his office, and the Maharajah should take care to appoint in his place some one equally honest and competent. Otherwise the mismanagement prevailing in his State will supply the British Government with a pretext for annexing it.

SAMAYA.

51. The same paper knows for certain that Dr. Suraj Bal of Cashmere did not speak disrespectfully of the Queen-Empress. The writer is, therefore, at a loss to account for his dismissal from the service of the Maharajah of Cashmere. Perhaps, the Resident of Cashmere is at the bottom of this affair, and the Maharajah has had little to do in the matter of Dr. Suraj Bal's dismissal.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

ARYA DARPAN,
Jan. 18th, 1888.

52. The *Arya Darpan*, of the 18th January, thanks Sir Steuart Bayley for the prompt endeavour he always makes to relieve the sufferings of the people and to ascertain their condition by personal inspection. The moment the report of the scarcity in Orissa reached him, he started for that part of the country, and made arrangements for saving the lives of the starving people. And it is the anxious interest he takes in his people that has taken him to the famine-stricken parts of Behar, where, it is hoped, he will succeed in removing the distress of the people. Sir Steuart's deep sympathy with the people, and the earnestness and spirit of benevolence which mark his administration, mark him as a model ruler.

53. Referring to the Lieutenant-Governor's recent visit to the famine stricken tracts in Motihari and Mozufferpore in North Behar, the *Sulabh Samachar and Kushdaha*, of the 18th January, expresses the hope that not the police but the respectable people of the place will be entrusted with the duty of ascertaining the extent of the people's sufferings.

SULABH SAMACHAR &
KUSHDAHA,
Jan. 18th, 1889.

54. The *Bangabasi*, of the 19th January, disapproves of the action of Government in stopping prematurely the relief works opened for the benefit of the distressed people of the Khoorda sub-division.

BANGABASI,
Jan. 19th, 1889.

Famine in the Khoorda sub-division of Orissa.

The writer has learnt from reports received by him from that place that scarcity still prevails there, though the scarcity is not so severe as it was apprehended it would be. It appears from official reports published in the *Calcutta Gazette* that a large number of people died in Sravan last on account of delay in affording relief. And so, if any death occurs from starvation on account of this hasty closing of relief works, who will be responsible for it? But Government has not only stopped all relief works, it has also called upon the ryots of the famine-stricken tract to pay one-fourth of the rent for the year 1296 B.S. A demand for rent at such a time is extremely improper, and Sir Stuart Bayley, it is hoped, will order the postponement of all collection of rent in the distressed sub-division till the scarcity is over.

55. The same paper has no doubt that there is considerable suffering just now among the inhabitants of Naruamutha, Bajarapore, Sujamutha, Pataspur, Paharpur, Amarshi, Dantakharai, Jalamutha, Kauramal, Aranchi, Barendabazar, and other khas mehals within the Contai sub-division of the Midnapore district. The District Magistrate reported in November last that not more than two to six anna portion of the crop would be reaped this year in the western part of the district. The Famine Commission considers relief works to be necessary where the outturn does not exceed 8 annas, and Mr. Finucane, the Director of Agriculture, agrees in this view. The writer is therefore astonished to find that Government is doing nothing yet to afford relief to the distressed people of the khas mehals.

BANGABASI.

Distress in the khas mehals in the Contai sub-division.

BANGABASI.

56. A correspondent of the same paper complains of scarcity of water at Baghundia, a village in the Jessore district. The Government and the members of the District Board are requested to excavate a tank in the village, and thus to remove the sufferings of the poor villagers.

Scarcity of water at Baghundia in Jessore.

BANGABASI.

57. Another correspondent of the same paper says that they err greatly who say that the sufferings of the people of Orissa on account of scarcity are

Scarcity in Orissa.

not such as to call for Government help, or that a shower of rain has effected a complete change of prospects in that province. The people of Orissa had always a great dread of the tea-gardens of Assam, and few among them ever went there as coolies. But this year hundreds of Uriyas are going to Assam as coolies. This is quite a new spectacle in Orissa. Many coolie recruiters and garden sirdars have come to Orissa, and a large number of men and women are found to be deported every day from the famine-stricken tracts. Indeed, coolie-recruiting is going on in Orissa on a large scale. Thirty garden sirdars from the Sundarkhall tea-garden and another garden belonging to Finlay, Muir and Company of Calcutta, have come to recruit coolies in Orissa. Of these, one sirdar has started for Calcutta with 50 coolies, four will do so

shortly with 500 male and female coolies. The remaining 25 sirdars are still recruiting, and it is rumoured that 2,000 men have agreed to go to Assam as coolies. An enquiry at the coolie depôt of Babu Hira Lal Mukerjee will prove the correctness of these reports. Coolie sirdars from other firms are also doing brisk work in the afflicted tracts. The pangs of hunger are driving these famine-stricken people from their homes with their wives and children, and they are going to a distant land. If this is not famine, what name will you give to it? The coolies who are thus leaving hearth and home say that for the last four months they have lived upon the roots and leaves of trees and plants. The sirdars are, however, taking away only the able-bodied men, and are refusing to take those who are enfeebled by starvation, although they are anxious to go and want nothing but food to eat.

The distress being so severe in the month of Pous, Heaven alone can tell what it must be later on. These wretched people have literally no means of subsistence, and if Government affords them no relief, they will die of starvation.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Jan. 20th, 1889.

58. The *Dainik and Samachar Chandrika*, of the 20th January, suspects that the correspondent who is publishing such rose-coloured reports about the condition

of the people in Behar is a Government official in the company of the Lieutenant-Governor on his tour. It is the popular impression that the correspondent is but echoing the sentiments of his master, and that, as regards this question of distress in Behar, Sir Steuart is as much under the influence of his Secretaries as his predecessor used to be in all such matters. Sir Steuart Bayley ought to declare publicly that he does not share the views of the correspondent.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Jan. 17th, 1889.

59. The *Surabhi and Pataka*, of the 17th January, quotes the *Saturday Review* newspaper's remark that

The *Saturday Review* newspaper
on the native press of India.

"one of the first subjects that will imperatively demand the attention of Lord Lansdowne will be the native editor and his foul pen, &c.," and observes as follows:—The *Saturday Review* is a Conservative paper, and the new Viceroy of India, Lord Lansdowne, enjoys the confidence of the present Conservative Ministry. These facts invest the statement quoted above with an authoritative character, and seem to indicate the existence of a premeditated plan to coerce the native press. Raja Siva Prasad's petition to Government, asking it to restrain the Indian's liberty of speech and writing, receives a meaning in the light of this statement in the *Saturday Review*. Government may take advantage of that petition to enact a law curbing the liberty of the native press. For, with that petition in its hand, it can urge with some show of reason "We are not to blame for this: it is your own people who ask us to do it."

SULABH SAMACHAR
AND KUSHDAHA,
Jan. 18th, 1889.

60. The *Sulabh Samachar and Kushdaha*, of the 18th January, says that the English Factory Law will not be suited to India for the following reasons:—

The English Factory Law in India.

(1).—The number of labourers in England is small compared with the demand for labour in that country. In India the number of labourers is larger than the demand for labour. It is no wonder therefore that the English labourer should receive higher wages than the Indian labourer.

(2).—The hours of work in the Indian mills are such as suit a tropical country. The middle of the day being the hottest in India, work is best done in this country in the

morning and in the afternoon. While in England, where morning and evening are intensely cold, work is best done in the middle of the day. So, the Indian labourer suffers no hardship by working in the forenoon and in the afternoon. Again, the Indian labourer works only half an hour more in the day than the English labourer. And considering that the days are longer in India than in England, this half hour's more work on the part of the Indian labourer does not make his case a lamentable one compared with the case of the English labourer.

(3).—The hours of work in offices and workshops under European management in this country are from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M., an arrangement which is by no means suited to this country. For it is found in this country that, where people can exercise their own free will, that is, where workmen work under the contract system, they prefer working morning and evening to working during the middle of the day. The Indian labourer is also more patient and hardworking than the English labourer, as Government must have noticed during wars and other disturbances requiring considerable employment of coolie labour.

(4).—The demand of the Lancashire mill-owners for the extension of the English Factory Law to India has not been prompted by philanthropic motives. If they had really been the philanthropists they profess to be, they would, instead of bewailing the fate of the few labourers in the Bombay mills under native management, have directed their attention to the condition of the poor coolies of Assam, who are literally dying of overwork in the tea-gardens under European management. The fact is that Manchester wants to crush its Indian competitors, and therefore makes this demand.

(5).—Government is requested to pay no heed to this selfish demand of Lancashire. For if the English Factory Law is applied to India, there will be a great increase of poverty here. If the hours of work of the poor Indian labourer are curtailed, his earnings will necessarily fall. And diminished earning will mean increased suffering.

61. A correspondent of the *Education Gazette*, of the 18th January, says that for some time past a tiger has been causing ravages at Chandrakona, in the district of Midnapore. The attempt made by the District Superintendent of Police, Midnapore, to kill the tiger has failed. As the people have not suitable weapons to use against the animals, the Magistrate of Midnapore should look to the matter.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
Jan. 18th, 1889.

A tiger at Chandrakona, in the district of Midnapore.

62. The *Samaya*, of the 18th January, thus examines the *Bangabasi* newspaper's objections to the present constitution of the National Congress:—

SAMAYA
Jan. 18th, 1889.

The *Bangabasi* newspaper on the constitution of the Congress.

(1).—The *Bangabasi* says that the Congress cannot be taken to be a representative body, because the delegates of which it is composed are delegates who represent places, and not classes, occupations, and professions. But it is manifestly wrong to deny the representative character of the Congress, simply because it does not consist of representatives of classes and professions. In the first place, no political

body has ever been formed in any part of the world upon the *Bangabási's* plan. In the second place, as representatives of classes and professions, such as ryots, zemindars, indigo-planters, &c., cannot, in the very nature of things, have a community of interests, a political body, consisting of such mutually antagonistic elements, would be an impossibility.

(2).—The *Bangabási's* second objection is that, as the educated Indians forming the Congress have no sympathy with their uneducated countrymen, they cannot possibly represent the latter.

But it is not true that the educated classes have no sympathy with the uneducated mass of the Indian people. Have not the educated classes always shown a readiness to bring the wants and wishes of the mass of their uneducated countrymen to the notice of Government? Are not these educated men labouring for the abolition of the outstill system and trying to attract the notice of Government to the oppressions which are committed on coolies by the tea-planters of Assam?

That the uneducated people too, on their side, feel sympathy with the educated, is proved by the universal expression of sorrow which arose from their ranks at the imprisonment of Baboo Surendra Nath Banerjee, and at the death of Baboos Kristodas Pal and Ram Gopal Ghose.

(3). The *Bangabási's* third objection is that, as the public bodies and associations existing in this country consist exclusively of educated men, the delegates elected by them cannot possibly be regarded as representing the views of the great uneducated mass of the Indian people. This objection may be met by saying that in this country the great majority of the people are incapable, by reason of their ignorance, of making their wants and wishes known to Government, and that the task of representing their views therefore naturally devolves on the educated minority, who understand better than the uneducated majority the real wants and grievances of the country. Thus it is clear that, in the present state of the country, the right of the educated few to be regarded as the representatives of the mass of their uneducated countrymen cannot with propriety be questioned or ignored, especially when no better system of representation seems possible.

SOM PRAKASH,
Jan. 21st, 1889.

63. The *Som Prakash*, of the 21st January, says that the large number of Hindus who annually visit the island of Saugor on pilgrimage, are subjected

The Saugor Mela.

to great inconvenience, first on account of the insufficient accommodation which is provided for them, and secondly on account of the absence of any sort of conservancy arrangements.

It generally happens that the first arrivals fill up all existing accommodation, and those who come late are obliged to take quarters on the sea-shore, which has been already used by the earlier pilgrims for performing the offices of nature. Such being the case, it is only the salubrious air of the sea which prevents pilgrim mortality from being much heavier than it is. Reference is then made to the arrangements made in the island on the occasion of the last mela, and it is observed that, considering the very large number of pilgrims, the police force stationed there, namely, 24 constables, three head-constables one Sub-Inspector, and one Inspector, was insufficient and inadequate.

The Deputy Magistrate, Baboo Nobin Krishna Banerjee, who was present in the island, did his duty in the best possible style. He deserves to be thanked for having refused to issue licenses for the sale of intoxicating substances. But he will be probably called upon to submit an explanation to Government for having done so.

The spot in the island known as the *Sangamathan* is on the bank of a narrow creek. Now, as the island is traversed by a large number of creeks, and as there is nothing to indicate the entrance to the particular creek which leads to the sacred spot, country boats often enter into other creeks by mistake, and in this way sometimes endanger themselves. On the occasion of the last mēla, a number of these boats were misled in this way.

The part of the island in which the mēla is held belongs to a Mahant whose men levy a contribution of two pice per head of pilgrims, and four annas per head of boatmen. Now these contributions may be enhanced and the proceeds utilized for the purpose of providing better and more spacious accommodation for the pilgrims, of making conservancy arrangements, and of posting a guide-boat at the entrance of the creek mentioned above. For making all these arrangements, it is only necessary that some coolies, mehters and doctors, and a large number of constables and other police officers, should leave for the island a little before the commencement of the mēla.

ASSAM PAPERS.

64. The *Silchar*, of the 14th January, has the following about Mr. Fullerton, District Superintendent of Police, Cachar :—

SILCHAR,
Jan. 14th, 1889.

Mr. Fullerton, District Superintendent of Police, Cachar.

Mr. Teunon, Assistant Commissioner of Hailakandi, is in the habit of sending his constables to the mofussil for the purpose of procuring coal for his kitchen. And as he does not pay the proper price of the coal which is brought for him, but such prices as appear to him convenient, the sellers of coal refuse to continue their supply. One day, one Dhanamiya, a constable sent by Mr. Teunon to procure coal, had therefore to return without coal. This made Mr. Teunon angry, and he abused Dhanamiya, who felt insulted and lodged a complaint against him. By order of the head-constable, Annada Baboo, the writer-constable entered the charge against Mr. Teunon in the police diary, and the head-constable Harendra Baboo signed the diary as the officer on duty. This was known to Mr. Baker, the late Superintendent of Police, but he took no notice of it. But when Mr. Fullerton came to know of it, Harendra's misfortune began. Shortly after this, Mr. Fullerton formed the intention of going to Hailakandi, and sent his favourite *khansama* before him. Arriving at Hailakandi, the *khansama* went to the thana and said to the police officers there that he had come to the place on the day preceding, and yet no arrangement had been made for his food, &c., and that as the Saheb would come at 12 noon, milk should be procured for him (the Saheb) beforehand. Thereupon Harendra Baboo at once sent a constable to procure milk and eggs for Mr. Fullerton. At last the Saheb came and asked the Sub-Inspector Pratap Baboo to tell him the name of the person who was in charge of the thana. Pratap pointed to Harendra Baboo as the officer in charge, and Mr. Fullerton abused Harendra, saying *haramzat phutni karta*! and rebuked him for not having procured bread and milk for him. Harendra Baboo said that bread and milk had already been procured. Thereupon Mr. Fullerton asked why they had not been delivered to his *khansama*, and fined Harendra Rs. 5. The fine was afterwards reduced to Re. 1. On the night of the 14th December last, one Damarina, a bearer of Mr. Belford, Manager of the tea-garden at Pakhichhara, accompanied by a woman, went to the *nautch-room* to see the dance which was going on there. Some persons, Krishna Chundra, Digambara Deb, and Adilmeya by name, having cracked jokes at the woman, a quarrel ensued between

them and the bearer, who managed to get two of the persons arrested as thieves. And when the two men were brought to the thana, Mr. Fullerton ordered them to be kept in the police lock-up for the night. When this order was given, the sentry attached to the station, who had the key of the lock-up with him, went away to see Mr. Fullerton's horse lodged in the stable. For this reason some delay occurred in carrying out Mr. Fullerton's order. This so enraged him that he rashly abused Harendra and threatened him with degradation. As for the innocent persons arrested as thieves, they had to remain in the lock-up for the rest of that night.

After the above occurrence, Harendra Baboo went to inspect the excise shop at the sudder garden. Coming to the garden, he found that the person who kept the shop had removed it to the bustee at Narayanpur without taking the permission of the Magistrate, as required by section 59 of Act VII of 1878. Thereupon Harendra sent up the keeper of the shop under the circular order of 1884, according to which a person removing his shop without the order of the Magistrate is liable to be sent up by the police as an offender. Mr. Teunon, however, who tried the case, discharged the pattadar and wrote to Mr. Fullerton about it. After reading the letter, Mr. Fullerton degraded Harendra to the post of a writer-constable. What spirit of revengefulness this! Who could have thought that the unfortunate affair of the coal and milk would be the cause of such humiliation and indignity for Harendra?

Next comes the case of the head-constable Kali Kumar. His pay has been reduced from Rs. 15 to Rs. 12 per month. But Kali Kumar was guilty of an offence; no exception can therefore be taken to his treatment.

Then comes the cases of the head-constables Ananta Singh and Umesa Chandra Bhadra. The pay of both these officers has been reduced from Rs. 15 to Rs. 12 per month. The offence of the first was that, though he had the police uniform on, his hands were not in the sleeves. The second committed two offences, of which the first was that he was the brother of the Inspector, and the second was that he did not submit the *saltamami* in time. It should be observed here that his delay in submitting *saltamami* arose from his inability to procure the necessary forms at the new outpost where he had been transferred. These head-constables owe it to themselves to bring suits against Mr. Fullerton. The Deputy Commissioner is requested to institute an enquiry into the conduct of Mr. Fullerton. As for Mr. Teunon, he is noted for his application to duty and judicial impartiality, and but for a little parsimoniousness he would make an excellent officer.

SILCHAR,
Jan. 14th, 1889.

65. The same paper refers to the case in which a charge of assault was brought by a Negro servant of a European attached to the station of Silchar against a school-boy of that place, and remarks as follows:—

A Negro servant *versus* a school-boy in Silchar.

In the first place, the case ought to have been tried by Jagabandhu Baboo, in whose court it was instituted, and not by Mr. Twidale, who being a new-comer has literally no knowledge of the country and its people. Jagabandhu Baboo's decision to transfer the case to Mr. Twidale's Court was probably influenced by the consideration that a European was interested in it. He has done a very wrong thing in allowing the case to be transferred from his file. In the second place, though there were some dozen witnesses ready to depose in favour of the defendant, their evidence was not taken. And in the teeth of the statement of the defendant's pleader that his client was only 12 years of age, the Magistrate insisted upon his being 16 years of age, and accordingly found him guilty of the offence with which he was charged.

SILCHAR,
Jan. 14th, 1889.

66. The same paper says that in consideration of the large number of deaths from cholera which year after year occur at Lakshmipur and Barakhala in the district of Silchar, a dispensary should be opened in each of those two places at the cost of the Silchar Local Board. And as it often takes much time to bring medicines from Silchar, and prompt treatment is essential in cholera cases, a branch dispensary should be opened at Tarapur.

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,
Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 26th January 1889.

(28)

CO. 11th Regt. 1st Div. 1st Army Corps
The following is a list of the names of the
soldiers of the above named company who
were present at the battle of Gettysburg
on July 1st 2nd and 3rd 1863.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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